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New-Pork Daily Tribuna

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELLY.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 2. THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-A motion of censure was introduced in the House of Lords yesterday. — The first clause of the bill revising the French Constitution was adopted by the Chamber of Deputies, = Luminary won the July stakes at Newmarket. The Orangemen in Newry celebrated the anniversary of the battle of Boyne.

CONGRESS.—Senate passed bills providing for a branch soldiers' home west of the Mississippi; re-Heving certain soldiers from the charge of desertion; granting a pension to the widow of General Steedman; consideration of River and Harbor bill - House receded from its disagreement to Senate amendments to Post Office Appropriation bili; House refused to agree to Senate amendments to the Naval bill; Fortifications bill further considered.

DOMESTIC .- Class day exercises took place at Amherst and Williams yesterday. - Allan Pinkerton is dead. There is little excitement in Chicago over the approaching Democratic Con-The suit for part of Duluth has vention. been decided against the claimant. —— A campaign meeting was held in Trenton last night. W. H. Barnum had a conference in Albany with Daniel Manning.

CITY AND SUBURBAN .- John Carpenter was convicted of murder in the first degree yesterday. John L. Sullivan returned to Boston. = Several Blaine and Logan meetings were held. Krishna, Rambler, Gonfalon, Levant, Hilarity, and Wooster won the Sheepshead Bay races. Mayor Low appointed eighteen members of the Board of Education. - The Jewellers' Association entertained visiting brethren from New-England. —— Gold (value of the legal-ten-der silver dollar (412¹2 grains), 84.75 cents. —— Stocks were dull, but after opening weak made sharp advances and closed strong.

THE WEATHER-TRIBUNE local observations indicate fair and partly cloudy weather, with higher temperatures and chances of occasional showers. Temperature yesterday: Highest 88°; lowest,72°;

Persons leaving town for the season, and summer travellers, can have THE DAILY TRIBUNE mailed to them, postpaid, for 75 cents per month, with or without Sunday paper, the address being changed as often as desired. THE DAILY TRIBUNE will be sent to any address in Europe for \$1 35 per month, which includes

The House took the only course left open to It, in accepting the Post Office bill as amended by the Senate. That insures at least a continuance of the present mail facilities. There are several other appropriation bills still in dispute, and the prospect of agreement upon them is not good.

Carpenter, who was yesterday found guilty of murdering his wife, seems richly to deserve his fate. He endeavored for years after his wife industrial system of the North. The papers separated from him to kill her, and when he did succeed he showed no remorse. The defence of insanity was not deemed sufficient by the jury. It apparently had no ground to rest upon except that of depravity.

The assistant sanitary inspectors, who began their work among the tenement-houses yesterday, have an important duty to perform. The tenement districts of the city are its plague spots. The great loss of life from sickness in the summer season is largely confined to the tenements. If every necessary sanitary precaution is taken there, the health of the city will be greatly improved. The Board of Health has full authority to enforce the sanitary code, which is stringent in its requirements. If the inspectors do their work thoroughly the city ought to be well prepared for an emergency.

The Powers have approved of England's financial proposals in regard to Egypt, which will no doubt make the work of the Conference a success. There is not much likelihood of Parliament's refusing its assent to the proposals. The strategy of Mr. Gladstone in moving that the motion to censure the Government be given p ecedence over other business developed the fact that a good majority of the Commons is still on the side of the Ministry. The Conservatives will have to look to some other question upon which to make a fight, unless Khartoum should fall into the hands of the Mahdi. Of that there seems little prospect at present if it be true that a dispatch has been received from General Gordon giving assurances of health and safety.

The Democrats who are beginning to gather at Chicago are apparently as much at sea now es ever on the subject of a Presidential candiand there is equal doubt about the person he is supposed to favor. Governor Cleveland's friends have endeavored to make it appear that he is Tilden's tavorite. But there is no ground to base such a belief upon. It is a desperate case when a party is driven to the necessity of nominating such a man as Tilden or the person he favors.

The swindling gang that took more than six thousand dollars from some thousands of simple victims at the Madison Square Garden on Monday evening are now arranging the division of the speils. They do not seem to stand in any danger of the law, though it was as clear a case of getting money under false pretenses as could be found. The whole band of thieves, prize-fighters, backers and all, knew just as well before the doors of the Garden were thrown open that Sullivan would not fight Mitchell, as when the maudlin ruffian recled into the ring to hiccough out his falsehood about a sudden attack of sickness. When John L. Sullivan gets up another prize-fight in the Garden, he will undoubtedly be received with a warm outburst of popular welcome. He has gone to Boston. This is a mistake. He should retire to Union Springs and go into partnership with Courtney, the oarsman.

FOREIGN RELATIONS AND COMMERCE. The Democrats in Congress, and the Independent bolters out of Congress, appear to be quite in accord upon the policy of opposing whatever measures may tend to make the country safer, at home and stronger abroad. In the House we see Democrats determined to maintain the present defenceless condition of our coasts. Elsewhere the public are being implored not to support Mr. Blaine for President, lest he should endeavor to obtain for the United States abroad a respect and recognition which would be agreeable novelties. The argument used to enforce the opposition to what is called a "turbulent" foreign policy is the assertion that our business men want peace and quiet. The fatuity of this reference to the needs of commerce should, however, be apparent. For what American commerce needs is, not the kind of peace resulting from a Chinese feebleness and sluggishness, but the peace which rests on a well-defined appreciation of our ability and readiness to defend ourselves, to resent insults, and to protect American citizenship all over the England has long been a great commercial

country, and how has she fostered, developed and maintained her world-wide traffic? Not by neglectingher defences, not by accepting the counsels of John Bright and the Peace Associas tion, not by giving it to be understood that she never would fight, no matter what the provocation; but by being resolute to uphold the honor of her flag wherever it floated, by always exacting reparation when her citizens abroad were wronged, by making it understood everywhere that her merchants would be protected by their Government, by backing in all legitimate ways commercial enterprise with the moral power of the empire. When British merchants have essayed to open new fields to commerce, they have always known that their interests would be guarded by the Government, and this assurance has been of great assistance to them. But all this can be done without adopting a "turbulent" foreign policy, and it is all compatible with prudence and conservatism and non-inter-

American commerce has nothing to fear from such a policy : on the contrary, it has very much to expect. It has long been notorious that American citizens abroad, especially in Asiatic countries, are helpless and without protection, because the United States does not assert itself, and because it is therefore treated with scarcely disguised contempt. Our merchants cannot push their trade in new channels for the same reason. They cannot rely upon their Government for any good offices abroad. They are always at a disadvantage in competing with British traders consequently. But no "turbulent" foreign policy is needed to correct this state of things. All that is required is what every American citizen ought to insist upon, namely, that this great and powerful Nation shall henceforth be accorded its fit and proper place among foreign Powers; that its real weight and importance shall be represented in its demands for respect and fair play to all its citizens wherever they may roam; that it shall no longer affect a peaceableness which is simply productive of misapprehension, wrong and insult; that it shall teach the world to respect its flag by insisting on due deference to it.

If these propositions are calculated to alarm any one, especially any American merchant or usiness man, they must not only have parted with their patriotism, but they must also have become blind to ther own plainest interests. In short, what is to be expected from Mr. Blaine is neither more nor less than that foreign policy which every American has a perfect right to expect; which is the natural and inevitable accompaniment of the National growth; which is absolutely essential to the development of our commerce abroad; and which is not less requisite to the maintenance of our 'self-respect and our legitimate place among the Nations.

ENGLAND AND THE SOLID SOUTH. It is the old combination over again. England eggs on the Solid South to break down the in London are as pronounced and as bitter against Mr. Blaine's election as are the free-

trade papers of New-York. There is no parallel that we can recall to the insolent interference of a foreign press in a purely domestic contest in the United States. The whole secret of the English hostility is that Mr. Blaine is an outspoken Protectionist and that he is an advocate of the extension of American trade and commerce in every field where the enterprise of his countrymen can gain a footing. The English opposition to Mr. Blaine is one of the strongest possible reasons for Americans to support him.

THURMAN A POSSIBILITY. Democrats are of two kinds, dodgers and free traders. The few sincere protectionists in that party, being helpless by themselves, have to act with the dodgers, not because they also are unscrupulous or cowardly, but because there is no other way to resist the free trade tendency inside the Democratic party. Of all the dodgers, the most corrupt and conscienceless are the Ohio set. They had packed the State Convention, by means the most shameless, and counted upon an easy and complete victory. Then somebody nominated General Darbin Ward and another ex-Senator Thurman. With a yell, the old free traders rushed to these candidates, and, even in the packed convention, passed. It provides that, in case of any dispute carried them in by a majority of more than two-

This event changes the whole prospect. Mr. Thurman becomes the most conspicuous figure in the Convention from the West. Already it is proposed to make him its president. The free traders, who could name the candidate if they were agreed, have been dividing their forces. Those, who hoped to win by a cheat date. If Tilden would only accept, all their proposed to run Cleveland, and to pretend to present difficulties would end. But no one care but little about the tariff this year, being seems to know positively whether or privately assured of his position. Men of more he would stand if nominated, manliness favored Bayard or McDonald. But Arkansas, and which we re-rinted vesterday. The Church, Albany, preached his farewell sermon there has a Pai

now comes Mr. Thurman, a candidate from an October State, whose position has been as unequivocal on the tariff question as that of Mr. Bayard, whose private life, unlike that of McDonald, is free from censure, and who has never been, like Governor Cleveland, the ally of rings in shielding corrupt officials. It is now seventeen years since he has been a candidate before the people; in 1867 he was beaten for Governor by Hayes, receiving 240,622 votes against 243,605. But he has always been strong with his party in Ohio, though unable to draw votes from the Republicans.

If any Western candidate is to be selected, it is more likely to be Thurman than anybody else. The Hoadly-Payne combination will find it harder to oppose him, in a great Convention of Democrats, than to set him aside by buying a caucus majority in an Ohio Legislature. The Democrats of the pocket-book variety want no such candidate. But the Democrats who have Democratic ideas, if they dare to put up anybody who represents their principles, may perhaps find it easier to unite upon Mr. Thurman than upon any other candidate.

"TO TRINE OWN SELF BE FALSE." Such is the extraordinary piece of advice that The Sun, in effect, gives the Democratic party. In order to be true to itself Democracy must necessarily declare at Chicago for "a tariff for revenue only." . It is nothing if not a free-trade party. "A tariff for revenue only " was placed in its platform in 1880; while, four years earlier, Mr. Tilden-who is now his party's first choice for President-ran on a platform containing the plank, " We demand that all custom

house taxation shall be only for revenue. But in the face of these and a long line of related facts, The Sun expresses itself as follows: "In his speech on taking the chair in the Republican National Committee, Mr. B. F. Jones 'said that the 'Democratic party must be held to its record on free trade and a tariff for revenue only.' This is the ground on which the Republicans wish and hope to fight the campaign: and if the Democrats will accommodate them, the election of Mr. Blaine will be assured in July." The Sun desires to see the Democrats return to power in the Nation, and having told them plainly that one of their cherished principles bars the path to success, urges that it be surrendered. To thine own self be

Obviously a political party is badly run down at the heel when one of its well-wishers presumes to come to it with any such desperate life-saving proposition. If the Democracy had not long ago cast to the wind such considera tions [as consistency and self-respect, it would regard The Sun's counsel as an insult. But the truth is that its variegated record during the last quarter of a century is the logical outcome

of the conviction that,
"A marctful Providence fashioned as boller O' purpose that we might our principles swaller." In that time it has swallowed principles as readily and with as little compunction as a Chinese juggler swallows knives. It has swallowed its principles in regard to the right of a State to secode, in regard to the war's "failure," in regard to the greenbacks, in regard to emancipation, in regard to the tattoo it placed upon Abraham Lincoln, in regard to the moral beauty of the Copperhead, in regard to repudiation, in regard to the Constitutional Amendments, in regard to resumption. In the place of its swallowed principles it has from time to time, but always too late, adopted as its own those held by the Republican party, which it is now niming to supersede.

Democracy may or may not conclude to accept the advice which The Sun affectionately offers it. If it can be made to believe that it can capture any votes by accepting, it will accept. Otherwise it will decline. It does not have respect to principles. It has respect to its consuming desire for spoils.

NO THIRD TICKET. possibly confuse things, and plague the Democ...ts, gets currency only through Democratic he electoral vote of any Republican State for a third ticket, as there is not, the only possible effect would be to throw the election into the House, where the Democrats would at once proceed to elect the Democratic candidate. The election, it will be remembered, would in that case be made, not by the House that is to be elected, but by the present House, which is strongly Democratic.

But this very fact will prevent the success of Democrats could not carry without it. No voter who has common sense, if he does not mean to elect a Democratic President, will throw away his vote on any third ticket under such circumstances. There is no escape. The men who do not wish to be responsible for the election of a Democratic President will have to vote for Mr. Blaine.

AN UNHAPPY ENGLISHMAN.

Mr. Charles S. Heaten, of Bainbridge, Broom County, late of England, is in a state of mind. A convention which met in Chicago last month went ahead without consulting him, and at the expense of his feelings, and nominated Blaine and Logan. To day finds Mr. Heaten's feelings badly Jaccrated in several distinct places, and by way of soothing them he has stopped taking his local newspaper, The Binghamton Republican. In his note to the offending journal-which is vigorously supporting Blaine and Logan-Mr. Heaten writes, "I am an Englishman, not a cad, and your paper does not gree with my politics. I am a Democrat, and think if you and other Americans would trouble your heads with your own affairs. England, who eas for a thousand years got along, can yet do so while this d-d thieving snobbish country needs all the honest brains it has to save itself from a Cromwell. Please cut off my subscription. I do not want your paper, it irritates me, and is not a

It is to be hoped that with the stoppage of The Republican Mr. Heaten will give over exercising on his ear and will recover his composure. If he doesn't find himself getting better pretty soon, he might address a note to the Republican National Committee stating how badly he is feeling. Perhaps the Committee-it is composed of very good. atured men whose cars are ever open to a cry of fistress-would consent to reconvene the conven tion with a view of retiring. Blaine and Logan and substituting candidates agrecable to Heaten. In any event, Heaten can reflect for consolation that Blaine and Logan are not running worth a cent in any part of England. He can safely defy the Republican managers to name a single county in his native country that is solid for the ticket.

it appears that the present House of Representatives would like to have the President of the United States elected by the House. This, at all events, is the exact meaning of the bill which the House has about counting the electoral vote of a State, the decision shall be made by the House and Schate, voting as one body, each member casting one vote. As the Senate would be completely lost in the much larger body, and the voice of the States as such entirely ignored, the decision shows the readiness of the modern Democrat to throw all his old prine ples overboard for the sake of a possible office

It is very safe to say that not a single Democratic journal, nor assistant-Democratic journal, will publish the testimony to the character of Governor Clayton which is given by the Democratic organ of

Democratic journals will continue to refer to him | nunday evening. He will not for some time again engage | CHICAGO PAST AND PRESENT as a knave, and the so-called Independents, being more independent of truth than of Democracy, will continue to mention him as a "Star-Router." The circumstance that he was active in the warfare against the Star Route business does not just now fit Democratic or assistant-Democratic interests. The great crime of Governor Clayton, it appears from the testimony of his political enemies at home, was that he suppressed the Ku Klux, even proclaiming martial law in some counties in order to make the suppression complete. Naturally, every Democrat in the country found it a patriotic duty to throw mud at him after that. And it is also natural that the Dependents, finding Mr. Clayton opposed to them, should pick up the Democratic mud and fling it again.

Here is a ticket that would evoke a cyclone of enthusiasm in certain portions of New-Haven: For President, Professor WILLIAM G. SUMNER, of Connecticut.

For Vice-President, Almost any rising young YALE COLLEGE TUTOR. Platform. A government of Free-traders, by Free traders, for Free-traders.

The Democrats seem to be very much worried because, in their opinion, Mr. Jones, the new chairman of the Republican National Committee, is not a good organizer. This is melancholy, but the Republicans do not seem to be shedding any tears about it. Perhaps it may soothe Democratic feelings to reflect that his connection with the American Iren and Steel Association makes Mr. Jones a very objectionable man-from a British point of

The amount of gold in the Treasury has been run ning down rapidly, and the statement of June 30 shows that the Treasury held only \$204,685,021, against \$70,791,670 of gold certificates outstandng. which leaves only \$133,893,351 belonging to the Treasury. This is about \$6,000,000 less than the gold reserve which previous Secretaries of the Treasury have thought it their duty to keep. The silver held at the close of the fiscal year amounted to \$169,177,322, against \$96,808,191 silver certificates outstanding, which leaves no less than \$72,369,131 in silver owned by the Treasury. The operations of the past month have not been altogether favorable to the Treasury reserves, but it is announced that there has been a large decrease of the public debt.

TALKS ABOUT TOWN.

MATERIAL FOR THEATRICAL COMPANIES. Franklin H. Surgent, director New Lyceum Theatre. -- I have just come from Boston, where my school has atracted some attention. I had thirty applications, of which I accepted six and have about a dozen under con sideration. Daniel Frohman brought from England the accounts of an interesting experiment which Wilson Barett has made. Finding difficulty in filling his minor parts, he held an examination of his "supera." thirty men and half as many girls, mambers of his company, recited before himself and other judges. Prizes were awarded from £5 downward in value, and the prizevinners and others showing talent were given subordinate speaking parts in his travelling companies.

THE DRY GOODS TRADE IN JULY. High O'Neill, dry goods. Of course business is rather duli just at present, for people are out of town and those that are here have made all their summer purchases However, I am doing better than at the corresponding time last year and I do not bear many complaints from the larger houses. The baycotters have let me severely

ARRANGING FOR A NEW YORK OPENING. Joseph Brooks, theatrical manager. Our latest put hase is the French play "The Charbonniec," in eight acts. It was produced this year at the Gaicte in Paris, and has been a pronounced auccess. It is one of the strongest things I have over read and overy one who has read it says the same thing. Tayleure is adapting it for the American stage from a literal translation by Madame We send a company on the road with Doremus. it to the fall, opening in Philadelphia. Mrs. Bowers will play the leading part in the cast. We have not yet arranged for a New-York opening, but are negotiating with Wallack's and the Union Square. Both houses, however, are so unsettled as to their plans that nothing definite

CHLOROFORM FOR CHOLERA.

General Jordan of the Mining Record. - A tablespoonful f chloroform in about four times as much water is an infallible cure for cholera. A doctor who had lived in Mobile, Ala., and had great success in curing people during a cholera epidemic there, told me about it. When, in the Cubian revolution. I went to Cuba to help organize the The notion that a third ticket this fall may ingurgent army, I had a chace to try the remedy, for a cholera epidemic broke out among the troops. My first experiment was on a negro who was in the last stages. It cured him and hundreds after him. When we marched sheets. If there were a possibility of securing the officers carried bottles of chloroform, and if a man he was able to resume his place. I have seen men lying by the readside in a state of collapse, almost dead. An officer would ride up, dismount and apply the remedy fund before the column had passed the man would be in the

A TERRIFIC FIGHT IN OHIO.

Attorney-General Lawrence, of Ohio,-I do not think that the refusal of Congress to restore the wool tariff will affect the Democratic party in Ohio. No man of any sense ever expected a Democratic Congress to increase such a third ticket in any State which the the tariff. Secretary of State Newman figured the vote over very carefully last fall, and he couldn't see that we had gained any votes by it. It was dissatisfaction with the Republicans generally and the liquor question that gave us Ohio. We will have a great fight there this year. For two Presidential elections the Democrats have con ceded the State to the Republicans and then made a figh there to draw their fire. We have now carried the State two years in succession, and we must make a fight for it this year in dead earnest. It will be a terrific fight-the fiercest battle-ground in the country, because of the vote that we take in October.

IMMIGRANTS THAT ARE NOT WANTED. Superintendent Jackson, of Castle Garden.—I see by the papers that a large number of Pelish Jews are coming to this country. All I can say is, I hope they won't come. We had an experience with Polish Jews two years ago which I hope will not be repeated. They are positively the worst class of immigrants that come to these shores. The Hebraw Benevolent Society did everything for them and got nothing but abuse in return. They were placed on farms and to work at trades, but could make their living at nothing except at peddling. The result was that most of them had to be sent back to Poland. They are the most filthy people in the world I believe and are alto gether just the sort of immigrants we do not want.

PERSONAL

Mr. J. C. Goldsmith, who recently retired from the staff of The Nois-York Herald, salled for California yesterday with his family. His novel, "Hinself Again," will shortly appear.

Mr. George W. Cable will spend the summer with his family at Simsbury, Conn.

For many years the late William A. Beach dyed his hair and beard black. He and the Hon Martin I, Townsend were one day trying a cause, and, says The Troy Press Mr. Beach alluded to Mr. Townsend as his "venerable friend," although the latter was slightly his juntor. Brother Beach," replied Mr. Townsend, passing his hand over his own while hair, "hobe is known better than you hair the apparent difference in our ages is morely color-atic,"—laying a sarcastic stress upon the technical last

Dr. Leonard Woolsey Bacon is to remain as the paster of the Woodland Avenue Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, but may not be formally installed for a year

Mr. Joseph Medill, Editor of The Chicago Tribune, Is spending two weeks in Colorado. Colonel Gilbert A. Pierce, who has been appointed

Governor of Dasota, has, according to a Philadelphia Press writer, been for years an earnest worker in the sought meither recompense nor recognition, though his moted from a lieutenancy in the 19th Indiana Infantry to the post of Juspector General of the Army of the Guif. When the war came to an end he was elected to the Indiana Legislature, and afterward served as financial sition he made many friends among public men, and his influence has been ever since felt in Washington, espeinfluence has been ever since feet in washington, espe-cially during the Arthur campaign, in which he was an active participant. In spite of his political tendencies, Colone, Pierce has devoted himself for the last eight or ten years to journalism. He is not only thoroughy con-versant with literature, but has contributed to it a vivid sketch of Washington life, entitled "Zachariah, the Con-gressman," and a skifully arranged book of reference, "The Dickens Dictionary," a work perhaps better known in England, where it is sold on every book stand, than in this country, where, however, several editions have been published.

The Rev. Dr. Thomas Rambaut, of the First Baptist

POLITICAL NOTES.

It looks very much as if the Boston "Independents" had resorted to the expedient of concocting absurd rumors for the purpose of demolishing them with a great show of virtue and indignation. Thus, Congressman man, being asked if it was true that President Arthur and Senator Edmunds had been sounded as to their willingness to accept an independent nomination in case Cleveland or Bayard should not be selected at Chicago, replied that the story was ridiculous, innamuch as the positions of those gentlemen made it apparent that they must give the ticket a formal support.

Somebody seems to have spread a large and very wet blanket over the endeavor to prove that General Logan robbed the Zuni Indians.

No doubt the New-York delegation, minus the Tammany braves and other inconvenient members, for which Mr. Manning has appointed a meeting in Chicago on Saturday evening, will hold high and harmonious cor verse, and nominate a President of the United States with joy and thanksgiving before church time the next morning. It is a pity that the week thus aweetly ushered in should not be prolonged in the same spirit. Won't the convention please make the preliminary nom-ination unanimous? The Republicans will not com-plain.

it was predicted that Colonel Gray's nomination for Governor of Indiana would provoke opposition in the southern part of the State, and already the Hon. W. F. Sherrod, one of the leading Democrats in that section, has announced that, so far from supporting the candidate, he will take the stump against him and do all that is possible to secure his defeat.

Mr. Watterson spent a night and a day last week in Indianapolis whither he carried encouragement for Mc-Donald, and, it is said, castigation for Hendricks. Indeed, the story goes that Hendricks's agreement to nominate his rival, "if physically able," was the result of Mr. Watterson's discipline. The McDonaid Club will go to Chicago or July 6 with white hats and silk badges, but not, it is supposed, at Mr. Hendricks's expense.

"Old Saddlebags Joe" is the name of one favorite Democratic candidate for the Presidency, and his friends say he can carry Indiana. "Old Snuff" is the favorite name of another, who is also called, for short, "Old Red Bandanna," an a his friends say be can carry Ohio. Will no one raise Governor Cleveland to the altitude of a nick-name and so enable him to carry New-York!

The Cincinnati Enquirer declares that the nomination of Governor Hoadly would be as welcome as flowers in May to the pure and virtuous Independents. Mr. Hoadly once thought that \$50,000 was enough to pay for a nomination for Governor. Perhaps The Enquirer can tell the Independents how much he would be willing to pay for a Presidential nomination.

The young Independent Republicans of Pennsylvania, creased in numbers and influence in the Beaver campaign of the next year, are now cuthuslastic supporters of the Republican National teket; and their late candidate, Mr. Wolfe, and the charman of their committee, Mr. McKee, are among the most cordial adherents of Blaine and Legan. Said Mr. McKee a few days agos you may canvass the State from one end to the other and all the Independents you will find who are against Blaine you can count on the fingers of one hand."

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Western wholesale coffin dealers are talking about formng a monster syndicate of coffin makers, in order to crush out the small dealers and jobbers.

The removal of the colored principals from our colored schools by the new Bourion Board is another instance of how much the Lynchburg platform of last year is worth. Less than nothing — (Rodmond Whig.

Ex-Mayor Powderly, of Scranton, thus describes the omen who work in the coke regions of Pennsylvania : The woman stood in the doorway and was dressed in a rough, loose-fitting outer garment and an apron. Her person from the waist up was exposed. attorped over to handle the colle, she cought her hair be-tween her teeth in order to keep it out of her way. Her feet were incased in a pair of heavy shoes, and her legs were exposed from the knees down. Her babe, which she brought to the works with her, lay in front of the car, with scarcely any covering except the shadow of a wheelbarrow, which was turned up in order to protect the child from the rays of the sun."

"Thear you intend to send your two sons to college I" said Alphin to Omega. "Yes," replied Omega; "I have entered them at X — College," "Way, gracious man;" almost shriezed Alpha; "You might as well throw your money away! X — College is only a fourth-class institution. It has never won a boat-race in the whole course of its existence, and cannot boast a baseball nine!"—[Norristown Herald.

The smallest salary paid by the Government to a post master last year was nine cents. The lucky fellow who received this lives in a town in North Carolina, but he does not live on his salary.

A foolish eagle, measuring seven feet from tip to tip of his wings, attempted to alight upon a telegraph pole in scuth Charlesst. Baltimore, a day or two since. He sewkwardly entangled himself in the wires and was captured, after a prolonged struggle, by the people who witnessed the dilemma into which he had placed himself. This story is respectfully recommended to those thinking of purchasing telegraph stock.—[Boston Post.

The Chicago Inter-Ocean suggests the following mettoes for the Democratic Convention at Chicago: "The Great Fraud of 1876; 'Cipher Dispatches Are not Safe'; 'Seven More Mulos Is Not Enough for Indiana'; 'Let Us Mourn for Cronin. Who is Left in Oregon Now'; 'The Oil Tank Is as Good as a Barrel'; 'Bless the Wool Grow ers and Damn the Sugar Growers."

the country a little harmless munisement by running as the Presidential candidate of three or four amateur slout to of the Democratic party it is time to at him.—[Richmond limit. A shipowner who was a tectotaler recently broke a

bottle of water at the naming of a new vessel, thinking that he would please the temperance people. But h didn't; for they rebuked him for not using a bottle of wine, and thus getting rid of it m a harmless way.

According to the Editor of The New-York Confectioner, the manufacture of candy has reached \$32,000,000 worth yearly. This is a large sum. If there were any way of getting at the aggregate of mischief done to the human stomach by the delicerious coloring matters and earthy adulterations of sugar in candy-making, and it could be sammed up in dollars and cents, it would swallow up all the profits of the trade.—[Philadelphia Record.

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Mount Davidson was again whitened with snow half way from summit to base night before last. The simflowers, with when the mountain is completely covered, all came up smilling soon after sunriso. The sinflowers being "native and to the manner born," do not greatly mind the little climatic eccentricities that have thus far distinguished the present season. They think it is all right.—(Virginia (Nev.) Enterprise.

The eartoons of The Judge are uncommonly lively nowadays.

The Grand Canon of Colorado is a remarkable transmitter of sound. A train of cars crossing the bridge at Needles is heard on a quiet day at Cottonwood Island, eighty-four miles away. And the sunrise gun at Fort Mojave is said to awaken sleepers at El Dorado Canon, ninety-six miles away.

Mr. Francis Galten, in his lecture on the "Measurement of the Homas Facuity," says that light-haired people are more succeptule to discuss than those with dark hair. Persons who wear light-haired wigs should immediately have them exchanged for the dark-haired articles.—(Norristown Heraid.

It is said that lightning recently struck a woman who lived in Wellington, Ind. It darted to one cheek, and be-fore she had time to turn the other it slid down her watch-chain, nearly melted her watch-case, jumped to her teet, put her shoes beyond the reach of the cobbler's art, and skipped off, leaving the woman just as well and

A competitive trial of windmills is to take place in Philadelphia next September. The olds in the pools are, se far, in favor of Richellen Rebinson.—[Philadelphia

danced for three days and nights without stopping, and they didn't call it a hop either. The Fort Wayne Journal says: "Last Priday night some

The Shoshone Indians, at their annual festival recently,

will also, with neither the fear of man or God in his he stole some very valuable flowers from the 'poarch Mrs. Fisher, on Griffith at.' It is a wonder that so ut rockless a desperado dhin't aleal the "poarch" while was about it.—[Alway Express. William Glazier, of Milwankee, says that Lake Rason is not the source of the Mississippi River. He says that another take, which he has named Lake Glazier, is the true

Mary Auderson has gone to Italy "to gather fresh in-paration," but we are privately advised that her unique sile of a stepfather still prefers the Kentucky article. — Philadelphia Press.

The Quipotoa, Arizona, local press its trying to been that town as "a nealth resort." The great want of that country must be a health resort—some place that people can go to and be safe from Apache Indians, bears and cowneys.—(Defroit Free Press

Many of the Italians residents of Chicago are on the verge of starvation.

It has been suggested that The New-York Times, Evening Post and Brookly's Union are indictable under the new code, for attempt at suicide. But they seem likely

to escape the penalty by succeeding in the attempt. James E. Stewart, who died at the Cinciunati Work house last week, was the author of "Jennie, the Flower of Kildare," and other popular songs. He recently left a waitz song, entitlet "Autumn Leaves," and a plaintive little ballad, called "Sing, sweet birds o'er Jamie's grave," with his publisher, with instructions that they should be published after his death. He was sentenced to the workhouse for passing begins checks at the Ingersoli lecture, and his death was due to prolonged dissipation.—Pallsdeiphia Record.

A TALK WITH CARTER HARRISON.

HE TELLS GEORGE ALFRED TOWNSEND HOW HE REDEEMED THE CITY'S SCRIP AND FOILED THE

INT TELEGRAPH TO THE PRINCES.

CHICAGO, July 1.-Convention people continue to arrive. In addition to the Presidential subject Illinois has a State convention to-morrow at Peoria, when Carter Harrison will be nominated for Governor. This gantieman is the Mayor of Chicago, and I was taken to him and he asked me into his office, where we sat nearly anthour in genial intercourse. No interview was designed, Carter Harrison is a man apparently fifty years old, a native of about Lexington, Ky., and he somewhat resembles the Confederate General Lee, who was of the same blood. He has gray, thin hair on the top but more copious gray side locks and a healthy, military face, indicative of good living, gray beard, full worn like the Confederate general's in the war, and a strong mouth full of clean white teeth, near y perfect. He has blue eyes, and while his address in general is off-hand and cordial, he has lost none of the Kentucky method of bringing his whole temper to the front, and I fancy he is a little sensitive and a good deal combative. The figures he gave me I took no note of and shall probably get them. more or less wrong, but I will put them down at hap-hazard as expressive of the general, if not the exact course of talk. As Chicago is to be the centre of interest for the next two weeks, it will not be uninteresting for you to hear its Mayor describe it.

HOW HE HAPPENED TO BE ELECTED. Said I: "This is your third term as Mayor! How came you, a Democrat, to be so often Mayor in this

celebrated stronghold of Republicanism t"
"When I was first nominated in 1879," said Mr. Har rison, "I was in Congress and did not want the nomination. It did not look as if a Democrat could be elected, but there was a split that year and a Socialistic candidate ran who reselved 50,000 votes. I came out as a straight Democrat, and ran in by a small plurality. My success in this office and repeated elections to it arise from applying business principles to the finances of the city, and getting it out of the disgraceful condition it was in when it was paying its officers in scrip, and always late in its payments. Besides with difficulty and slowly, I calned the confidence of the Germans here, who have finally come to support me, and at the last election I had a very ample majority." [I think he said 11,000.]

Said I: "Are you related to "Ben" Harrison, of Indiana !"

"Yes, distantly. We depart from each other in the father of Benjamin Harrison, the signer of the Dec-laration of Independence. While the signer was in Congress his brother married the daughter of man known as "King" Carter from the quantity of land which he possessed in Virginia-land which suppose he obtained by enterprising locations of it from point to point. My name comes from that union. Like most of our Virginia families, we are connected with the Jeffersons, Lees, Brecktnridges, Cabella and many others. Thomas Jefferson's mother's sister was married

o one of our Harrisons." "Said I: "Mr. Mayor, do you know that you are descended from one of the Paritan regicides, General Harri

"Yes, that is so," sold be.

"When did you come to Chloage !" "I came to Chicago in 1855, and I finally settled here

The Mayor is represented to have become very rich by ing interested in some of the rallroads entering Chi cago, in real catate, etc.

KENTUCKIANS GAVE CHICAGO ITS START. The Mayor continued: "Kentuckians were among the first to give this city its big boom. Chicago took au early start after the canals were opened, and had vast predic tions made for it. But the panie of 1837 laid it out flat, and until about 1849 it had few friends. The Kentuck lans, as you recoiled, were celebrated for beiting and gambling, and they came up to Chicago between 1849 and 1859 and began to play with Chicago lots and improve ments, and they were the first to give this city a portion of the character it still maintains of taking chances in its prosperity. Kentuckians have also gone far to the orth of Chicago and made investments about Ashland and other points along Lake Superior now coming into notice. Mr. Honore, whose daughters have married Potter Palmer and Fred Grant, is one of the Kentuckians who came here from Louisville. However," said the Mayor, "Chicago is now a thorough blending of all kinds of people. Little Vermont and Virginia are equally seen in its achievements. The city and the people have a bet-

ter credit and are more independent than ever in their Said I; "I would like to hear something about your

financial operations here." "A good many years ago," said the Mayor, 'a law was passed in the State Legislature forbidding any city to have more debt than five per cent of its total valuation. There had been a habit of putting the total valuation very low so as not to subject Chicago to pay too much of the State taxes. So they got the city valuation on the State assessment down to about eighty millions, whereas in its own assessments it had been standing at two hundred and eighty millions. Five per cent of eighty millions give you a very little margin for debt. We suddenly found before my acceslimit. But there are a set of people who constantly fight the payment of taxes, and the point made that we had passed the limit of That point the courts pronounced well taken, and consequently we could borrow nothing whatever. We had the reduced to the miserable expedient of issuing scrip, and peddling that scrip based on future redemption in New-York and the East. The scrip, of course, depreclated in

value, and there was a general demoralization arising

from the impossibility of putting out valid claims.

HOW THE SCRIP WAS REDEEMED. "In that extremity our only chance was to make liberal appropriations for city purposes, and save out of the ap-In Japan every newspaper employs a man whose sole occupation is to go to prison whenever a court orders that punishment for the editor. This gives the editor a chance to stay home and with the court orders that the court of propriations enough to pay of this serio, When o stay home and write an article on the necessity of in- | twenty-five per cent a year out of the appropriations. I took this money and began to redeem the seby little we retired it all, and introduced fixed principles into the City Government. It had been the habit to pay everybody off to the middle of the month following the service. I resolved to pay everybody on the day the month's service closest, and in gold. We have in Chicago about six hundred police, and about five hundred firemen and other employes. fived fact that the city would pay promptly, the tradesmen opened their accounts with these employes, and month a large amount of money was set loose. I then tried to do what I could about refunding the city debt. We were paying 7 percent. Little by little we refunded as low as 4 percent, and then at 3.65. There was but one other city in the United States which had a 3.65 hend, and that was Washington City, and the Government accured the bond. This diminution of interest greatly assisted us. We sold the bonds right here in Chicago. Our 4 per cent bonds we got a premium on and a premium of about one-half per cent even on the 3.65 bonds. As we paid off the distant scrip crediters, our credit rose at home and abroad and I should have negotiated the last bonds of this city, which were a reassue like the others of older bonds, at 31g per cent, but the very day the bids came in the Marine Bank, of New-York, failed. Other wise, I should have got a premium."

"What is your debt, Mr. Harrison P" "It is less than thirteen million dollars. That does not include the park debt, which I had nothing to do with, The parks are controlled by commissions. Chicago is not only in a first-rate condition as a solvent municipality, but comparatively, in debt to the East. There was a time when we were owned out here in the East. We are now putting up our own blocks of buildings and we own what are here. In these operations to buy in that sorip and I paid the interest on it when I bought it in at 6 per centit is a remarkable fact that, although the whole matter in this city was raised against it. While I have been sys tematically opposed here by the press and often by the pulpit toe, the underswell of feeling was in favor of the

steps I took and I was allowed to go on." "Now," said I, " tell me about the Socialists."

NO MORE SOCIALISTS IN THE CITY, "There are no more Socialists in Chicago, They expired the moment we treated them with the respect free speech is allowed. There is one little concern here, but it is unfuffuential. You see, when I came into the office there had been a considerable Socialistic vote cast My chief of police had a spy among the Socialists who attended all their meetings, was on their boards etc. He came to me just after I was elected and told me that on a certain day, which he named, the city was to be laid in ashes. His spy had got all the points. The banks were to be sacked, the churches burned, etc. I said to the obler of police when he had finished: " Is it not true that most of these Socialists as you call them have their own